

Remarks

Claims 1-24 are pending and presently stand rejected as obvious under 35 U.S.C. §103 from the teachings of Kahn in view of Strakhovsky. Independent claims 1, 7, 13 and 19 have been amended to incorporate some of the substance of original claims 2, 8, 14 and 20 respectively in order to clarify the nature of the receiver baseband circuit. Similarly, claims 2, 8, 14 and 20 have been amended to reflect that change. No new matter has been added.

Applicant gratefully acknowledges the withdrawal of the previous claim rejections based on Cygan in view of Valentine. As explained in the prior response, those references do not teach or suggest the application described by the claims. Similarly in the case of the present claim rejections based on Kahn in view of Strakhovsky, Applicant respectfully disagrees for the reasons given herein and requests reconsideration and allowance of the claims.

Claim 1 is directed to a radio transmission power control circuit that produces a transmitter gain control signal to control the power of a transmitted signal. The transmitter gain control signal is produced so as to minimize the difference between a power reference signal and a power signal, which is produced by a receiver baseband circuit of a half-duplex radio transceiver that alternately transmits and receives radio signals. When receiving, the receiver baseband circuit processes received radio signals, and when transmitting, it processes a downconverter output to produce a power signal representative of the transmitted signal. This arrangement is not taught or suggested by the prior art.

For example, Fig. 2 of the present application shows one example of a receiver baseband circuit:

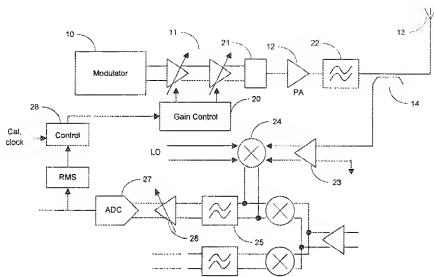


Figure 2

The operation of such an arrangement is described in part in para [0031]:

[0031] The output of the power detect downconverter 24 is fed to one of the receiver's baseband paths where it is filtered by baseband filter 25 and amplified by baseband VGA 26. The output of baseband VGA 26 is digitized by control loop ADC 27. The digital output of ADC 27 is provided to control block 28, which together with gain control 20 generates a control signal for the transmitter VGA's 11 so as to minimize the difference between the digital power detect signal from the control loop ADC 27 and a reference cal signal input to control block 28.

Neither Kahn nor Strakhovsky teaches or suggests using a receiver baseband circuit to control transmitter power.

In the previous Office Action, there just a general reference to Kahn's Fig. 1:

Regarding claims 2, 8, 14, and 20, Khan further teaches the radio transmitter is part of a half-duplex radio transceiver also having a receiver circuit such that the receiver baseband circuit is used by the receiver circuit when the radio transmitter is inactive, and wherein the local oscillator signal is used by the radio transmitter such that the transmitted signal has a frequency determined by the local oscillator signal (see figure 1, col.2, ln.35-67, LO 22, the TX section is half duplex when transmit the signal)

But that fleeting analysis is not accurate. Kahn discusses only a transmitter with no reference whatsoever to any receiver circuitry at all. Accordingly, Kahn has no hint or suggestion of a specific receiver baseband circuit of a half-duplex radio transceiver as required by claim 1, “which operates when receiving to process received radio signals and when transmitting to process the downconverter output to produce a power signal representative of the transmitted signal.”

Similarly, Strakhovsky is solely concerned with a transmitter circuit without any discussion whatsoever of any receiver circuitry at all, much less the specific receiver baseband circuit required by claim 1.

Thus, neither Kahn nor Strakhovsky teaches or suggests, separately or together, a radio transmission power control circuit which includes a receiver baseband circuit as required by claim 1. Claims 2-6 depend from claim 1 and are allowable for the same reasons. Claims 7-12 are method claims similar in substance to apparatus claims 1-6, and which are allowable for the same reasons. Claim 13 is very like claim 1 in scope with the specific additional requirement that blocks and signals are “quadrature.” Thus Claim 13 is allowable for the same reasons as Claim 1. Claims 14-18 depend from Claim 13 and are allowable for the same reasons. Claims 19-24 are

method claims similar in substance to the other claims and allowable for the same reasons.

Reconsideration and allowance of the claims is respectfully requested.

Conclusion

It is submitted that all the pending claims are now in a condition for allowance. Reconsideration of the application and issuance of a notice of allowance are respectfully requested. It is believed that no extension of time is required for this matter, but Applicant hereby petitions for and requests that any extension or other fee required for timely consideration of this application be charged to Deposit Account No. 19-4972. The Examiner is requested to telephone the undersigned if any matters remain outstanding so that they may be resolved expeditiously.

Respectfully submitted,



Jay Sandvos
Registration No. 43,900
Attorney for Applicant

BROMBERG & SUNSTEIN LLP
125 Summer Street
Boston, MA 02110-1618
Tel: (617) 443-9292
Fax: (617) 443-0004
02550/00183 612218.1